

water is piped for a ranch house below. This pool is not more than two feet in depth, four feet long and three feet wide. It is covered with boards and is surrounded by much damp disintegrated granite, rich loam and leaves from shady oak-trees above.

Between the boards and underneath, within three feet of one another, I found—on May 31st, 1915—the four different salamanders known to exist in the vicinity of Los Angeles. They were: *Diemyctylus torosus*, commonly known as the "Water-dog," *Autodax lugubris*, *Plethodon oregonensis*, and *Batrachoseps attenuatus*.

The "Water-dogs" were plentiful and included young without gills and adults of full size. Altogether there were about twenty of them which lived in and about the pool.

One *Autodax lugubris* lay coiled between the damp boards, beneath which a pretty specimen of *Plethodon oregonensis* lay on a wet rock near the water's edge. At one side, on damp earth beneath a rock, hid a *Batrachoseps attenuatus*. The three salamanders last mentioned were all adult.

This is the second specimen of *Plethodon oregonensis* that has come under my observation during the last three years. This is the first time I have known of the four Los Angeles Salamanders having been found in one place or even in one day.

A few weeks later, a visit in hotter and dryer weather showed only "Water-dogs," to be in evidence at the same place, although I had left the salamanders, boards and rocks as I had found them.

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LIST OF REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS FROM CLARK COUNTY, VA.

I spent August 2-14, 1915, on the Shenandoah River at White Horse, two miles above Berry's Fer-

ry in Clark County, Virginia, at an altitude of 500-900 feet. The following species were observed.

Plethodon glutinosus (Green). One specimen under a log. *Spelerpes bislineatus* (Green). A few adults, many transforming larvae, and a few young larvae. *Spelerpes longicaudus* (Green). 4 adults and 3 larvae. *Spelerpes ruber* (Daudin). 2 one-year-old larvae. *Desmognathus fusca* (Rafinesque). *Bufo americanus* Holbrook. *Hyla versicolor* LeConte. None were seen but they could be heard each night in the trees. *Acris gryllus crepitans* (Baird). *Rana catesbeiana* Shaw. *Rana clamata* Daudin. *Rana palustris* LeConte. *Sceloporus undulatus* (Latreille). Not common, only one seen. *Thamnophis sauritus* (Linnaeus). 1. *Natrix septemvittata* (Say). 1. *Natrix sipedon* (Linnaeus). 6. *Lampropeltis triangulus* (Boie). 1, about a yard long. The blotches were dark red and reached the second scale row. *Diadophis punctatus* (Linnaeus). 2. *Virginia valeriae* Baird and Girard. 1. *Bascanion constrictor* (Linnaeus). 3. *Elaphe obsoletus* (Say). 2. *Ancistrodon contortrix* (Linnaeus). 6. They hid all day in the rock slides on the mountains and came out at night. Specimens were caught passing through the camp after dusk. *Crotalus horridus* Linnaeus. 1, caught swimming the river. *Chelydra serpentina* (Linnaeus). *Pseudemys rubricentris* (LeConte)? A large river terrapin which was not caught is referred to this species. *Terrapene carolina* (Linnaeus).

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CHLORETONE, A KILLING AGENT

For some time I have been using chloretone as a killing agent for batrachians and reptiles, and it seems to be in a measure superior to either chloroform or ether. In use the animal is simply dropped into a 1% solution, and no more uneasiness appears than when the same individual is immersed in pure